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THE PRESIDENT'S

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al Reports from , War, Post Office, and Bureaus. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRILOW CITERINS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENT

hat Almighty Providence which has never failed to interpose for our relief at the most critical period of our this enhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject

een nowhere so happy as within that Territory it-

on so often already taught, that resistance to law-

the resistance to rightful authority and the pervering attempts to establish a revolutionary government Topeka constitution which caused the people lelegates to the convention to frame a constitution ralaw not denied to be tair and just in its provi-This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of e evils which have followed. In their hostility to ritorial government they disregarded the principle, that a majority of those who vote-not the mawho may remain at home, from whatever cause ing to take advantage of their own error, they denied attority of the convention thus elected to frame i

on unexceptionable in its general features, and roviding for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This the Territory; and yet the opponents of the sawful go-vernment, persisting in their first error, refrained from

the transfer of the constitution of the United States. It is true that, as a dual, I had expressed an opinion, both is and during the session of the convention, of submitting the remaining clauses of the convention, of submitting the remaining clauses of the convention, and the convention of the convention, and declare the constitution which ramed to be a nallity. To have done this would sent a viciation of the Kamass and Nebraska and sent the convention, and declare the constitution which ramed to be a nallity. To have done this would sent a viciation of the Kamass and Nebraska and sent the convention of the Territory inpricetly free to address the convention of the United States. I causally have violated the great principle of popurateinty, at the foundation of our institutions, to the people of the power, if they shought proper is at, of confiding to delegates elected by them the trust of framing a constitution, without require to subject their constituents to the trunble, exact delay of a second election. It would have poposition to many procedures in our laston, then a vote of the people approving their constituents to the proposition of that a question as insignificant when its practical effects on the people of Kanasa, seeded one way or the other, should have kinded one and prove to be a leason of wisdom, and of

the panification of Kansas more speedily effected, an admitted as a State during the last session of the admitted as a State during the last session of the admitted in meet the approbation of Congress, caned it wiser to adopt a different measure for the meet of the question. For my own part, should been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure for accomplish this object. I therefore corvinity acquiescod in what has been called the highly for impremise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the Etate of Kansas into the Union" upon the ten me therein prescribed.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton construction, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands, for the support of common schools, which had ever been previously granted to any State of on entering the Union; a.d. also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary, and from the castern to the western boundary, and from the ordinates and the following the castern because the

formed its constitution, elected its legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union. The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided had this rule been established at an earlier period of the government. THE POTY OF PERSONS RESIGNATION TO NAW TERRITORIES.

Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries ruch into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools,

cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their cherries generally to reclaim the widerness and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonweath. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the nears necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The feed algovernment has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of their government and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress than to diver them from their useful employments by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hard-ship for embryo governors, senators and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single Congressional distruct. They surely cutch not to be permitted to rush into the Union with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Besides, it requires seme time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Territory at all hemogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Fatablish the rule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

THE FOLIX TO BE PURSUEED IN THE ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

But justice to the people of the several States requires.

race rolley to Be PURSUED IN THE ADMISSION OF THERIPOLES AS STATES.

But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two senators and at least one representative in Congress. Flould the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice President thus elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation, the senators from the smallest States of the Union lave an equal vote with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of Executive appointments, All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, is inot unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal facting with Virginis and New York in the Senate of the United States?

For these reasons I carnestly recommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide that, upon the application of a Territorial Legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the imbabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas.

The present condition of the Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congratulation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and, cost what it might, the character of the government required that this rebellion should be suppressed and the Mermons compelled to yield obedience to the constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last acquait message, I appointed a new Governor instead of Brigham Young, and other federal officers to take the place of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it nessessary to with fraw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, as a posse comitatus, in the execution of the laws in case of need, I ordered a detachment of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessity for adopting these measures is now demonstrated.

On the 15th September, 1851, Governor Young issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own Territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to regel any and all such invasion," and established marthal law from its date throughout the Territory. These proved to be no idle threats. Forts fridger and supply were vacaled and burnt down by the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Orders were issued by Paniel H. Wells, styling himself "Licutenant General, Nauvoo Legion," to stanspede the animals of the United States recope on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass and the whole country before them and on their fanks, to keep them from steeping, by night surprises, and to blockade the road by felling trees and destroying the fords of rivers, &c., &c.

These orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On

ate functions without resistance. The authority of the constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.

A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar valley, forty-four miles southwest of Salt Lake City, and the remainder have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

The march of the army to Salt Lake City, through the Indian Territory, has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile teelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their depredations. This will also be the means of establishing military posts and premoting settlements along the route.

I recommend that the benefits of our land laws and pre-emption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land office in that Territory.

OCH RELIADIONS WITH CHINA—HIS FIRALIES OF HIS FOUR POWERS.

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you on the result of our negotiations with China.

You were informed by my last annual message, that our Minister had been listructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britain and France against Canton. He was, however, at the same time directed to expert a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britain and French ministers, in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty those just concessions to foreign commerce which the nations of the world had a right to demand. It was impossible for me to proceed further than this on my owa authority, without usurping the war making power, which, under the constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress.

The event has proved the wisdom of our neutrality

which could do each other so much good or so much harm.

Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you that the long pending controversy between the two severements, in relation to the quoeston of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in tune of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most emicent jurists. This question was recently brought to an issue by the repeated acts of Britash cruisers in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the folial of Maxico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the Unites States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different states of the Unite. Such vexiations interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country and to require the interposition of the government. Remonstrances were advicessed to the British government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the government of the United States, in the note of the Secretary of State to the British Boyers of the United States in the note of the Secretary of State to the British government at the same time proposed to che united States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without

government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which i cordinally reciprocated. Their proposal was to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the two governments; but to accomplish the same object, by a negotiation between the Breitsh government and each of the Central American republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretation placed upon the Cayton and bulever treaty by the United States, with certain menhications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions a greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

OUR DIFFICULIES WITH SPAIN.

tion of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

The america case.

I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." President Fook first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immension producessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that incheminty is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795, and whitst demanding justice we ought to do justice. An appropriation promptly made for this purpose, could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

CONSTINCE OF APPLIES IN MEXICO.

Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this continent, and especially those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean; and we must necessarily feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well-being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always chrisbed the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might alias, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prospectly under a free and stable government. We have never hither to interference of any other Power. Our gaographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American continent, render this an indispensable duty.

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution almost ever since it achieved its interpretation.

This state of things cause money restress. Sets of the rectabilishment of a Terratorial povernment over Arizona.

The political condition of the narrow istumus of Control America through which transit routes pass, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transits that a large propertion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incasculable importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout seventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific const, embracing the important State of California and the flourishing Territories of Gregou and Washington. All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct interest that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the rea, connecting the two oceans, penetrated through Nicargua and Costa Rica, it could not be pretended that these states would have the right to arrest or retard its navigation, to the injury of other mations. The transit by land over this narrow istimus occupies nearly the same position. It is a highway in which they tenneslives have little interest, when compared with the vast interests of the world. Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted by the civil wars and reventionary outbreaks which have so frequently occurred in that region. The stoke is too important to be left at the mercy of rival companies, claiming to hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. The commerce of other nations is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petity controverses. The government of the University and protection, for the companies of the nations, in their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall demand and receive a fair compensation from the companies and individua

ble rate to the Nicaraguan government, on passes, and feeight.

In August, 1862, the Accessory Transit Company made in first interoceasite trip over the Nicaraguan route, and continued in successful operators, with great advantage to the public, until the 18th of February, 1856, when it was closed, and the grant to this company, as well as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily revoked by the government of President Rivas. Previous to this date, however, in 1864, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the government, threatening the interruption of the route at any memoria. These the United States in value